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BYRNES ADVOCATES BETTER AND MORE ATOMIC BOMBS

MORE COAL FOR INDUSTRIES

Steel Distribution Control Modified

London, Oct. 14.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's new Minister for Economic Affairs, today announced a new system of steel distribution control to prevent a large backlog of unfilled orders which has arisen because the issue of authorisations for supplies had exceeded the supplies of steel.

Sir Stafford announced that plans had now been worked out which made provisions for the allocation of 24,250,000 tons of coal to manufacturing industries during the winter months.

This represented the overall requirements of the industry and should enable a 100 per cent carrying out of the export task.

Sir Stafford told a press conference that "so far as prior planning and allocation are concerned, the industry will have the coal it has been promised."

This did not necessarily mean that each individual firm would get all it thought it ought to have. Account must be taken of the relative importance of various industries and other matters if the scheme was to be workable and satisfactory.

Sir Stafford said that the steel allocation plans did not indicate a postponement of the nationalisation of the steel industry.

Whether nationalised or not, there would still have to be an allocation system. He could give no indication at all as to any nationalisation date.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, the Minister of Fuel and Power, speaking at the same press conference, announced that it looked as if Britain would reach her winter coal stock target of 15,000,000 tons and could safely reckon another 250,000 tons besides.

The coal production so far this year had been 151,700,000 tons leaving 48,300,000 tons to be produced before the year was out, he said.—Reuter.

Communal Clashes

Bombay, Oct. 14.—A fresh outbreak of communal clashes in the city's trouble spots last night resulted in three deaths by stabbing and three persons hospitalized, the police reported.

Strong reinforcements were rushed to the disturbed areas and a 35-hour curfew ordered.—United Press.

Buenos Aires Consul

London, Oct. 14.—A Foreign Office spokesman today said that Mr. Vaughan Russell had been appointed British Consul in Buenos Aires.—United Press.

OPERATION CIRUS

Tampa, Florida, Oct. 14.

—Military officials today seemed satisfied with the results of Operation Cirrus, the dry ice "hurricane busting" experiment, but they kept most details of the project secret. After three converted bombers returned from their mission of dropping dry ice into the diminishing tropical storm rolling out over the Atlantic, the operation chairman said there never had been any "formal intention" of trying to break up the storm.—United Press.

THE DISPUTE IS ON

Should The Princess Promise To Obey?

London, Oct. 14.—Feminists were beginning to voice protests today against the inclusion of the word "obey" in the marriage service which will unite Princess Elizabeth to Lt. Philip Mountbatten in Westminster Abbey on November 20.

The first public objection came from Miss Marian Reeves, vice-chairman of the Suffragette Fellowship, who told a dinner of the society last night that it was "absolutely appalling" to consider that the heiress to the throne will promise to obey the man who some day will be her subject.

To the applause of her listeners, Miss Reeves said the Princess's decision to obey "seems to bring home to young women that their work is not yet done and that they must work to bring home to the human race once again that neither sex should be the subject to the other."

The Daily Mail today published a letter from a reader expressing "horror" at the use of obey and said similar letters had been received from a score of persons.

The newspaper explained that the prayer book version of 1662 is the only one accepted by Parliament and is thus the law of the land. It includes the word obey.

In 1927 a Church Assembly approved a revised version in which obey or "cherish" could be used at the option of the parties marrying. This was passed by the House of Lords but rejected in the House of Commons.

Elimination of the word obey in the Princess's marriage would not be an ecclesiastical offence but it would not conform to law.—United Press.

Ten-Step Course Of Action For Peace

Washington, Oct. 15.—The former Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, proposed that the United States answer Russia's "obstructionism" on atomic energy and German peace treaty agreements with "better and more" atomic bombs and the decision to drive the Red Army out of Germany by force if necessary.

Mr. Byrnes, whose reputation in Congress was based on his ability to win compromises and to "horse trade", admitted reluctantly that the United States might have to make peace with Japan, Germany and Austria without Russia.

He also conceded his sensational proposal—a ten-step "course of action" for restoring "peace"—would lead to a Third World War if the Russians refused to go along.

The foregoing is the high spot of Mr. Byrnes' sensation-packed memoirs, "Speaking Frankly", which was published today by Harper Brothers. The memoirs, recent in detail, behind-the-scenes review with the Russian Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, the prelude to the present Soviet-American "cold war" and hundreds of incidents which currently inspire him to advocate a "tough" policy toward Russia, with the determination to back it up with force if necessary.

UNPRECEDENTED BOOK
Mr. Byrnes' book guarantees him a place high on the Soviet list of American "warmongers". The book is unprecedented. No Secretary of State ever has told his inside story so soon after resigning. Mr. Byrnes quit only last January on grounds of ill health.

The former Secretary's book covers all the ground since, and including, the famous Yalta conference and is peppered liberally with inside stories of pre-war, wartime and post-war events. Mr. Byrnes roams all the way from the 1939 Hitler-Stalin non-aggression pact through his trials of trying to negotiate with the Russians to his own version of the "Wallace incident", during which he issued an ultimatum to President Truman to "kick" Henry Wallace—then Secretary of Commerce—for

the following are some sensations from Mr. Byrnes' book:
1. Inside United States arguments for giving Russia a small voice in the Japanese treaty were weakened by the fact that Mr. Byrnes wrote a formal letter to Generalissimo Stalin at Stalin's request, "requesting" the Russians to enter the war against Japan. Mr. Byrnes staunchly defends all the secret Yalta agreements on the Far East, disclosing that President Roosevelt's military advisers urged him to pay any price for assurances that Russia would enter the Japanese war.

STALIN UNINTERESTED
2. Stalin showed no interest in the atomic bomb when President Truman explained it to him at Potsdam, but Mr. Byrnes indicates that Mr. Truman did not do a very good job of explaining through an interpreter. Admiral William Leahy always thought the atomic project was crazy and remained sceptical until the first one exploded.

3. The United States should apply the "Truman Doctrine" to Hungary immediately, demand that Russia release 500,000 Japanese prisoners she is using as slave labourers and refuse to get out of Korea until the Soviet-trained Korean army of from 100,000 to 400,000 men in Northern Korea is disbanded. The United States should insist that the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers have nothing to do with the Japanese peace treaty.

4. Settlement with Russia on Germany would be possible tomorrow if the United States would agree to give Russia \$510,000,000 in German reparations and an equal voice in the control of the Ruhr. "Wisdom and justice" will prevent the United States from agreeing to Soviet wishes, Mr. Byrnes predicted.

MOLOTOV'S "BLUNDER"
Mr. Byrnes also suggested in his memoirs that Russia might have fought World War II with Germany rather than with the Allies had it not been for an historic "blunder" by V. M. Molotov.

He revealed that Hitler offered late in 1940 to make Russia a partner with the eastern half of the British Empire and all territory south of Russia to the Indian Ocean as the Soviet loot. He said that captured documents revealed that M. Molotov overplayed his hand in the conference with Hitler over German versus Soviet dominance in the Balkans and Hitler decided

that an alliance with the Kremlin was useless and began to lay the plans for an attack on Russia. Mr. Byrnes said Hitler told M. Molotov that Germany had only economic interests in the Balkans and asked when the latter bluntly rejected this reply as unsatisfactory.—United Press.

CHURCHILL'S OPINION

New York, Oct. 14.—Mr. Winston Churchill said, in a recorded speech at a dinner here tonight, that while he could not exclude the danger of war, he did not think "the violent abuse which the Soviet Government and their Communist adherents, all over the world lavished on all existing forms of civilisation was necessarily a sign of danger."

He added: "There is no doubt whatever that the Government and the overwhelming mass of the British people at home and throughout our Commonwealth, that if any great issue should arise affecting human freedom, would act with the United States in the same solidarity and fraternal intimacy which has so lately given us victory against the combined dictatorships of Germany, Italy and Japan."

During the past 18 months, the Soviet Government had poured out through their radio in 26 languages and in all the speeches made on their behalf, an unceasing stream of abuse upon the Western world. They had accompanied this virulent propaganda by every action which could prevent the world settling down into a durable peace or the United Nations Organisation playing its part as a great world instrument to prevent war.

"Indeed, the conferences at Lake Success had become a forum in which reproaches and insults were hurled at each other by the greatest states, hurled at each other for all mankind to hear, if they cared to listen. But some of them were getting tired."

"I have been much puzzled to know why it is that the Soviet Government have taken this violently aggressive line."

"I cannot believe that it is a prelude to war."

"These 14 men in the Kremlin who rule with despotic power the vast populations and territories of which they are masters are very capable and well-informed men."

"If their minds were set on war, I cannot believe that they would not pull easy-going democracies into a false sense of security"—Reuter.

DEATH OVERTOOK CAR ASSAILANTS

Newmarket, Oct. 14.—Two men, being given a lift in a doctor's car, were killed when the car crashed near Newmarket early today.

The driver, Dr. I. K. Mackenzie, a young former medical officer in the Royal Air Force, who resides at Lincoln Lodge, Newmarket, told an ambulance driver that he had been attacked by the men and lost control of the car.

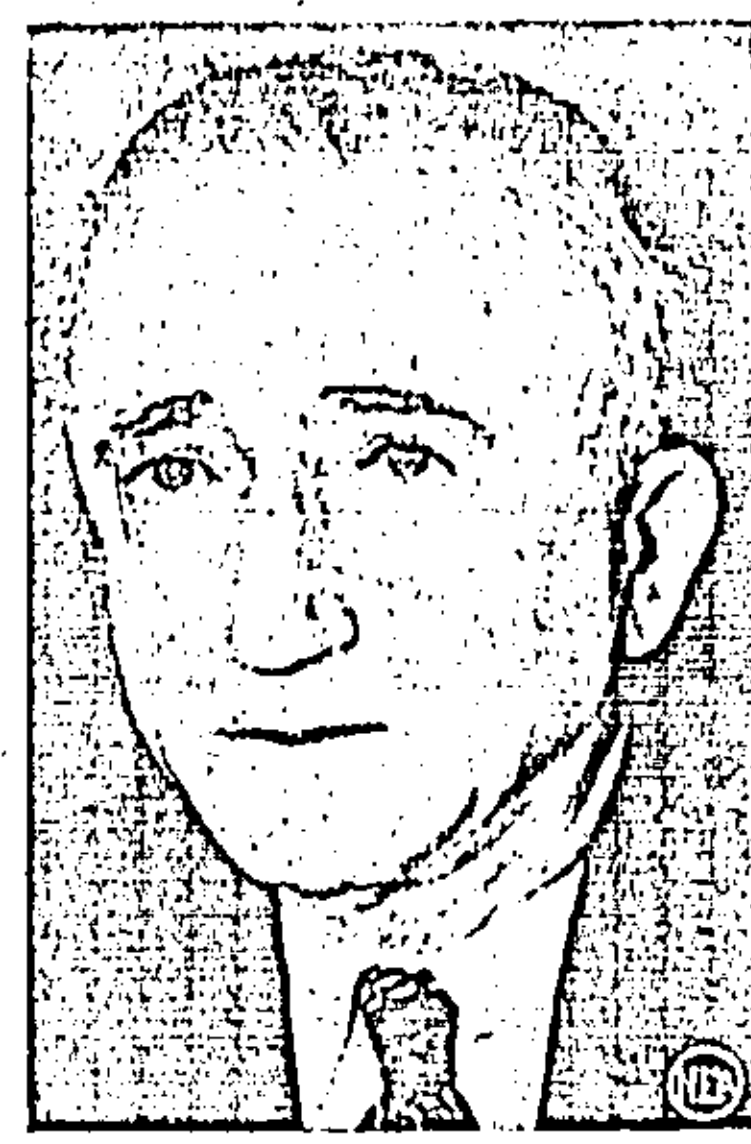
The dead men were Charles Wallis and Ernest Tasker, neither of whom had a fixed address. One had a police record.

The doctor suffered severe concussion. It is believed that he was threatened during the journey and was attacked when he refused to be intimidated.—Reuter.

Crown Jewels Return To The Tower

London, Oct. 14.—An unpretentious, drab and dirty truck wound its unpretentious way through three miles of London streets today—just another of 50,000 grimy trucks whose honking clamour adds to the daily din.

But underneath its light green canvas hood, the truck carried a King's ransom—glistening emeralds, rubies and diamonds, that make up the finest gem collection in the world: the British Crown Jewels.



MR JAMES F. BYRNES

Verbal Fight Starts Over U.S. Proposal

RUSSIA OPPOSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE

Lake Success, Oct. 14.—The United Nations Political Committee began today what is expected to be a bitter fight over the United States proposal to establish a year-round General Assembly interim committee—"Little Assembly"—in an attempt to overcome some of the recent Security Council's deadlocks.

The United States expected the present General Assembly to restore "some of the lost prestige" of the United Nations, Mr. John Dulles, the United States delegate, told the Political Committee today.

He said, in introducing the United States resolution calling for the setting up of an interim working committee to act while the General Assembly is not in session: "The peoples of the world are afflicted by international uncertainties, and they are frightened by international tension."

In consequence, problems are precipitated upon the General Assembly. The probable result would be that, attempting to do too much in too little a time, the Assembly would do nothing well.

"A possible solution is for the General Assembly to establish an interim working committee. The United States believes that the procedure should be tried."

FOUR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
"Accordingly we propose that when the Assembly adjourns, it should leave in being an interim committee with these four major substantive functions:

"1.—To consider matters in relation to the maintenance of international peace and friendly relations among nations which may be listed with the Secretary General for inclusion on the agenda of the next regular session."

"2.—The interim committee would be available to discharge its 'follow through' functions."

"3.—It would enable the General Assembly to make recommendations regarding the general principles of international peace, to initiate studies and report to the next regular session of the Assembly on the advisability of establishing the committee on a permanent basis."

"Thus it would get study or deal with any dispute which, at the time, was on the agenda of the Security Council."

"Also our proposal stipulates that the interim committee shall not encroach upon the work of any committees or commissions set up for any particular purposes by the General Assembly or the Security Council, such as the Atomic Energy Commission."

M. Andrei Vyshinsky, in a speech studded with sarcasm, attempted to

Higher German Production

ATTLEE DISCLOSES PLAN

London, Oct. 14.—Britain's intention to assure a "much higher industrial production" for Germany under a new plan was explained by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, today.

Writing to Mr. Clement Davies, the Liberal leader, Mr. Attlee forecast stronger British support for German industrial recovery at next month's Foreign Ministers Council meeting here.

Under a new plan which "allows for a much higher industrial production", the British authorities in Germany are preparing a list of plants in their Zone of occupation which is "much less comprehensive than that which would have been appropriate under the old level of industry plan", the Prime Minister wrote.

The new listing of factories available for removal is part of a comprehensive plan designed "not to leave Germany as a 'rural slum', but to ensure to her industrial capacity sufficient to achieve a self-supporting economy."

LEVEL TOO LOW

The level of industry agreed early in 1946 was too low. "We held so at the time and have remained of the same opinion ever since. The new plan allows for a much higher industrial production."

The factories available for removal on the new list, Mr. Attlee declared, are part of the surplus capacity of German industry resulting from the increased building for war needs.

The list will be issued soon, Mr. Attlee indicated.

"It is this surplus capacity which, in consequence of our Potsdam obligations and as a measure of precaution for the future, we shall remove."

The Prime Minister's emphasis upon the necessity of increased German production is backed by British private enterprise which looks on a "healthy industrial community" in northwest Germany as essential to trade recovery on the Continent.

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union all advocated an increased level of industry for Germany at the last Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow.

FRENCH ATTITUDE

The French representatives were opposed to any sizeable increase at the opening of the Conference but towards its end relaxed their position while asking for greater allocations of German coal production.

The question as a whole was left open by the Ministers.

It is hoped in London that when the Council convenes next month, the French will change their attitude towards the Anglo-United States outlook on the industrial capacity for Germany.

It is maintained that the intervening months have underlined Europe's need for greater German production to hasten general European recovery.

The new list of factories for removal should convince the French, British sources hope that Germany's war potential is being destroyed and the remaining industry can be used to help France as well as the rest of Europe.

Mr. Attlee's letter was prompted by one from Mr. Davies on October 7, raising the question of the dismantling of factories in Germany. Mr. Davies' views, Mr. Attlee replied, seemed to be based "on a fundamental misapprehension" that Germany was to be left a slum.—Reuter.

Australians' Test Tour

London, Oct. 14.—The cricket fixtures for next year's tour in England by the Australians were announced today. Beginning as usual with a match against Worcestershire, the Australians will meet all 17 first class counties, while Yorkshire, Lancashire and Surrey each have two games.

The five test matches are each arranged for five days of six hours each compared with the six days of five hours each when the Marylebone Cricket Club visited Australia, but the fifth under certain conditions may be played to a finish. The Australians will also play two matches with Durham.

They will wind up the tour with two separate matches of two days against Scotland.

The test match dates and venues are: Thursday, June 10 to Tuesday, June 16, first at Nottingham; June 24 to 30, second at Leeds; July 8 to 13 third at Manchester; July 22 to 27 fourth at Leeds; August 14 to 20 at Kennington Oval.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Commonwealth & Empire

NEVER has the vitality and flexibility of the British Commonwealth and Empire been more strikingly demonstrated than at the present time. The British Empire is not breaking up, as some pessimists or ill-wishers declare: it is growing up, changing to meet new conditions with resourcefulness and inherent adaptability such as no political system has ever exhibited before in history, and which may well serve as an example to the rest of the world. The acquisition of Dominion status by India lends new force and urgency to the changes which are taking place. Although "Dominion" is a proud and stately name, the term has undoubtedly given rise to some misconceptions in some parts of the world, and even within the Empire, as indicating some fancied inferiority to Great Britain, or implying less than full sovereign independence. The Statute of Westminster makes it quite clear that the overseas Dominions and the United Kingdom (the metropolitan Dominion) are "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown and free association as members of the

British Commonwealth of Nations. That is to say, "Dominion" status is independence plus full sovereignty with the added advantage and strength conferred by free association with equal and independent nations. To cut adrift from such an association is not to gain anything but to lose much. The Dominions, India and Burma have none. What of the Colonial Office? Perhaps in no very long time there will be but two external Departments of States—the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Office, which would naturally wish to follow the lead of Ceylon, and as a policy of self-government for the Colonies has already been laid down, this must be regarded as a period of transition, though it may last longer for some than for others. It would probably facilitate smooth transition if in time the Colonial Office were to fuse with the Commonwealth Office, which would only be repeating history in reverse, for it would be re-uniting with its offspring. But it is only Colonial status that is desired. The Commonwealth is expanding, and eventually Commonwealth and Empire will be co-terminous. The British Commonwealth of Nations will remain and that too, one day, will probably be known simply as "The Commonwealth."

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"THE MOVIE OF THE YEAR"—Esquire Magazine

"The Pick of the Pictures"—Jimmy Fidler

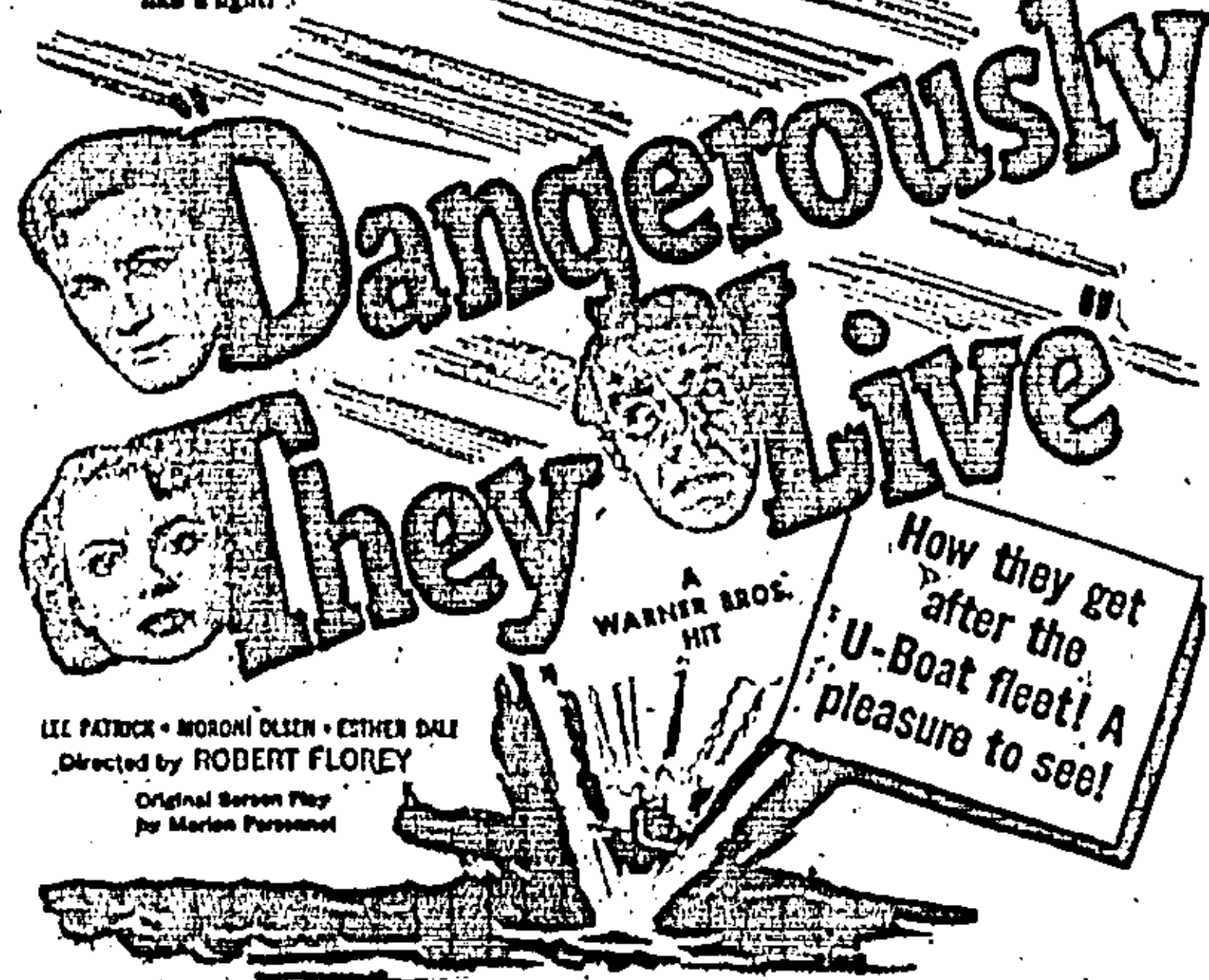


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THE ADVENTURES OF
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Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

Ever since I can remember reading anything about India, Gandhi has been fasting because somebody or other is not behaving as Gandhi would like him to behave.

Of course, fasting, to a man like Gandhi, doesn't amount to much. Never a big eater, he does no more than switch from dates and goat's milk to orange juice and water.

Then, according to reports, he makes himself comfy on a dhoti, invites the reporters and radio men, announces that he is going to fast unto death (again), while secretaries hand out details of his pulse beats, heart beats, blood pressure, and progressive acidosis, caused, one supposes, through lack of a square meal.

The next thing you hear about Gandhi is that he is back on the old dates and goat's milk, has put on his best loin cloth, and is feeling fine. This happy state of affairs is brought about because the simple Indians are sorry their naughtiness has made Uncle Gandhi go hungry. So they promise to behave properly till the next time, when the whole pantomime starts all over again.

In other words, public fasting, with plenty of publicity, achieves results in India. Would it achieve results in Britain?

If Uncle Nat went on a fast, would strikers go back to work? Would the export drive be accelerated? Would Molotov say "Yes" for a change?

Maybe, with the right kind of publicity. Maybe not.

The loud-speaker publicity in every factory would be on these familiar lines:—

First day

WORKERS of Britain. This morning a man named Gubbins refused to eat breakfast. Sometimes he does this because he can't face it. But this morning he did it for the sake of the country.

Today he won't eat his dinner. He won't eat his tea. He won't eat his supper. Tomorrow will be the same. And the day after that. And the day after. And every day after that until you all produce more for the export drive.

Today he is not suffering much except from acidosis caused by over-indulgence before his fast. But tomorrow his stomach will recover and will be crying out for food.

But he won't touch it, folks. Not till every man in every factory and every little girl in every factory is producing more.

Are you going to see this man starve or are you going to produce more to save us from bankruptcy?

Second day

GOOD morning, folks. I suppose you all had a good breakfast this morning? That is, as good as conditions will allow.

But surely it would save the over-worked police a lot of trouble if only those holding pedestrian licences were allowed to use the pavements. The licences would be issued to those who could give a good reason for wanting to use the pavement, after a J. P. a schoolmaster or a civil servant had given them a certificate of good character, subject always, of course, to the approval of a central controlling authority.

Exile's song
A cuckoo called from the secret valley
Where the hidden streamlet flows,

And high over all, in the haze of summer,
A chain of pylons rose.
They reared their fabulous heads in the sunlight.
Beauty springing from English loam.

Oh, vision that haunts the hungry exile!
Oh, poet's dream of home!

Eternal vigilance is the price of potatoes

THE first thing I saw in an English paper on my return will not perhaps seem funny in a few days' time, but it made me laugh a great deal. It was a letter to, Towzer's Three-pennorth (the Funderer), and it said:—

"Although I have been in the past, and will remain when necessary, one of the harshest critics of

When you were eating this good breakfast did you think of this man Gubbins who refused a boiled egg only eight weeks old because he wants you to produce more for export?

Today, in the factory, you will eat the best dinner the country can provide outside the black market, but Gubbins will not eat his dinner.

At home your neat, clean table will be set for supper. Perhaps there will be some delicious Spam on the table. Perhaps there will be the appetising smell of grilling kip-pers.

But there will be nothing on a tray for this man Gubbins, who is lying on his divan and is now so hungry that he could eat a dried egg omelette stuffed with whale meat.

The blood pressure of Gubbins is still as high as usual, though, maybe, it will go down because we won't let him have any whisky either. His pulse beats are still strong, but, boy, how his acidosis is coming along, thanks to lack of nourishment.

He would like to say "Good luck" to every worker in every factory and hopes they're enjoying their food.

Third day

FOLKS, if you could see this man Gubbins this morning, I am sure you would feel sorry for him. You would put out that little extra effort which would allow him to start on a bit of margarine toast, if nothing else.

I have to admit that he's looking better than anybody has ever seen him look before. This may be because he has drunk nothing but water for three days, which is an all-time record for him. You can even see the colour of his eyes, which even his own wife had forgotten.

But, folks, he's so hungry now that he could eat the dog's dinner and like it. Will nobody produce one more little thing a day so that Gubbins may be released from his vow?

The blood pressure's coming down, folks, though the pulse is weaker. And acidosis? To use his own brave words: "I have enough acid and water in me to top-up all the batteries in all the motor cars scheduled for the export drive."

He would like to say that he freely forgives the heartless woman factory worker who wrote in asking for the points in his ration book.

Fourth day

THE blood pressure of the hero Gubbins has gone up this morning, folks. This is nothing to do with his patriotic fast, but has, no doubt, been caused by a cruel report published in the Press.

Well, once again he was telling the truth. But what was the story behind the evidence of his eyes?

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I NOTE that it has been suggested that the Government should issue directions to the police to force people to walk on one side of the pavement.

But surely it would save the over-worked police a lot of trouble if only those holding pedestrian licences were allowed to use the pavements. The licences would be issued to those who could give a good reason for wanting to use the pavement, after a J. P. a schoolmaster or a civil servant had given them a certificate of good character, subject always, of course, to the approval of a central controlling authority.

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"Although I have been in the past, and will remain when necessary, one of the harshest critics of

the Potato Division of the Ministry of Food..."

Up the non-viscounts!

"THE class war," says my paper, "is growing." May we hope, then, for a revival of the old song which contained the immortal lines:

I took that Viscount's jace between my hands,
And used it like a football in the street.

Perhaps he didn't love her

IN the Journal de Geneve I found this commonsense little love-poem, which loses in translation.

My lover lives in San-Tehing Pou,
I live in Pe-Si-Hou.

You can easily see one place from the other,
So why on earth isn't he always looking at me?

The story of the whisky bottle is a simple, human story. The doctors said Gubbins needed a stimulant. They recommended a small whisky. It wasn't their fault that Gubbins drank the bottle while they were at the room. And can you blame him for doing it after all his privations?

And the gnawed chop bones? Another simple human story.

Gubbins is very fond of pussy cats. In fact he is fond of all four-footed furry creatures, except anti-cats. So he asked that his weekly meat ration might be cooked and fed to a pussy cat who comes to visit him every day.

Satisfied? You're not?

Maybe that accounts for the great number of letters received calling Gubbins a dirty fraud.

Sixth day

VICTORY, at last, folks. Not for nothing has this brave man Gubbins risked death by starvation to save the country.

Yesterday morning it became known that one little girl in one little factory turned out one extra box of matches.

So, released from his vow, Gubbins, looking fine and dandy after his ordeal, is getting outside a black market steak and onions and a pint of stout.

Well, bless you, girls, for that extra box of matches. This is the Nat Gubbins publicity agency signing off. And good luck, postwar workers.

A letter from America Which way, Mr. Truman?

by GERALD JOHNSON

NEW YORK.

HIS critics can no longer accuse Secretary Marshall of ignoring the United Nations, even though his recognition consisted of dumping a hatful of hand grenades into the Organisation's lap.

The immediate response in this country was confused, but there is widespread relief that at least someone has taken a definite stand on something.

General Marshall's language can be understood. But his confession that this country has suffered diplomatic defeat presumably means the end of the Truman doctrine.

Marshall had no hand in the formulation of that policy of containment. It was framed before he took office, and although he has tried to make it work in Greece it is doubtful that he ever had much faith in it.

LITTLE HITLERS

THE appeal to the United Nations is consistent with his own plan which envisages the organisation of the Western Democracies in defence of freedom rather than the erection of a palisade of Little Hitlers along the perimeter of Russia which was the basis of the Truman doctrine.

American Liberals may be somewhat perturbed by the vigour of the Secretary's language, but they cannot oppose his appeal to the United Nations.

Conservative opinion also will accept the declaration, except for a small group of bitter isolationists. The great question is the attitude of the President.

Truman was certainly consulted before the Secretary spoke and certainly gave his approval, but it does not necessarily follow that he will give the vigorous and consistent support that Marshall needs.

To date Truman has not given consistent and vigorous support to anything.

TAFT'S MEN

IT is almost certain now that an extra session of Congress will be called to deal with the dollar crisis in Europe.

It would be quite certain except for the attitude of the members represented by Senator Taft, who declared that he sees no need for an extra session.

If he comes to Washington convinced that his errand is useless he

may be expected to adopt tactics of evasion and delay and in that case an extra session would indeed be useless. Most of the opposition to prompt action to meet the European crisis is passive.

It is based on inertia, cynical disbelief and some lingering remnants of isolationist tradition rather than on active support of a contrary policy.

JEWIS AND IRISH

BUT there is one active element to which reference was made in the Marshall speech.

This is Jewish opinion. Jewish hatred of Britain has been inflamed by the "Exodus" affair to a point at which it offers a serious handicap to a man in Secretary Marshall's position.

The United States has always had a nucleus of Anglophobia among the more fanatical Irish.

They give trouble whenever a reasonable arrangement with Great Britain is proposed.

Now that they have been reinforced by four million Jews stirred to apocalyptic fury by the deportations, they will give more trouble than ever and may cause serious embarrassment.

The task before Secretary Marshall is difficult and complicated. He perceives the desperate urgency of the situation, but that his chief perceives it is not certain.

PLACID PRESIDENT

WHILE the economy of Europe was falling to pieces Truman was making his way leisurely back from an orchid-hunting expedition to Brazil.

The battleship Missouri, in which he travelled, was, of course, in constant touch with Washington, and the President was kept informed, but if he was disturbed no hint of it reached the public.

This placidity has exasperated some mercenary journalists into denouncing Truman as apparently blind and deaf.

It may be, however, that there is wisdom in it.

Truman spoke hastily when the Greek crisis arose, and has had cause to regret it ever since.

Perhaps he is resolved not to repeat that mistake.

At the moment, in fact, the work is in the hands of technical experts, who are preparing the case for presentation to Congress, and there is probably little that Truman can say about its details.

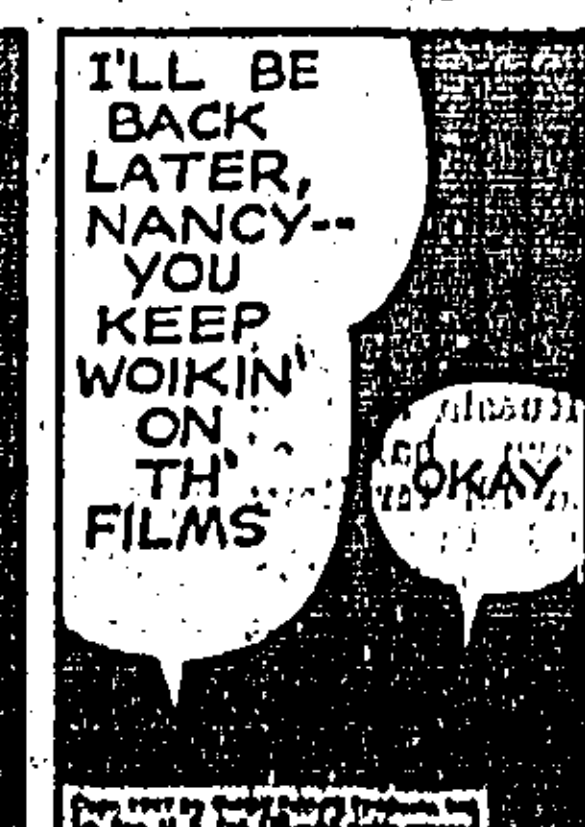
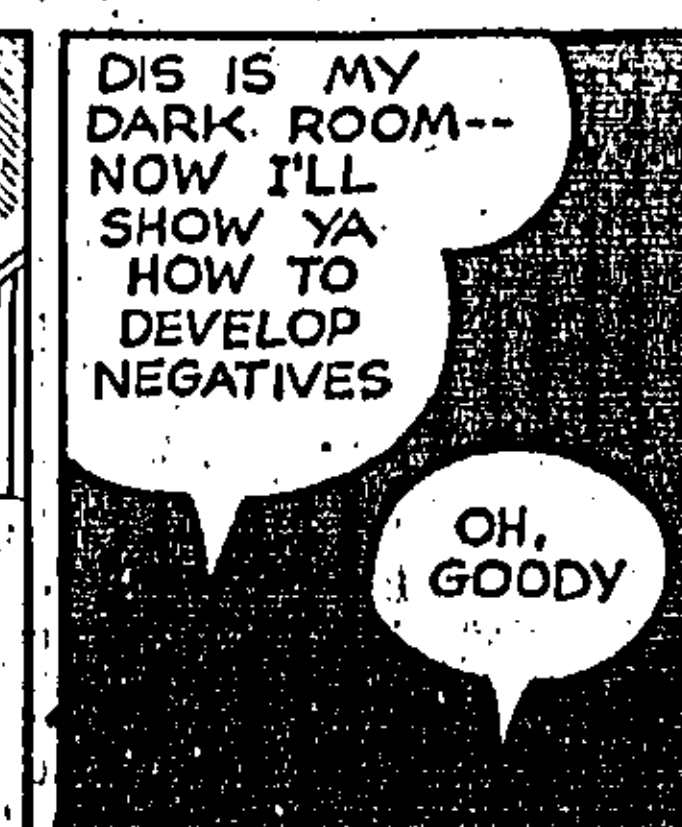
What is needed is dynamic leadership, but to demand that of Truman is hardly reasonable.

NEWSREEL

GRAHAM



NANCY Dark Eyes



French Unrest Mounts As Seamen Call Strike

Paris, Oct. 14.—The French Government, already grappling with a Paris transport workers strike, described by police headquarters as "an ultimatum to the State"—tonight faced a threat by 32,000 merchant seamen to call a strike on Thursday and fresh moves by railway, gas and electricity workers.

No Diplomatic Pouch Stolen

Paris, Oct. 14.—Spanish government representatives here revealed today, following an investigation of the reported theft yesterday near Toulouse of a diplomatic pouch, that the incident involved only minor consular correspondence and resulted from a robbery attack on a Toulouse courier.

Asserting that no diplomatic pouch was stolen and no Embassy secretaries were involved, a Spanish spokesman here said the incident took place when a messenger from the Toulouse consulate, carrying routine correspondence to the consulate at Mirepoix, was attacked and robbed by thieves.—United Press.

PRINCESS MARGARET

ASSUMES DUTIES ON HER OWN

London, Oct. 14.—A fledgling tried her wings today for the first time, and all England wished her well.

Her name is Princess Margaret, dark-haired, mischievous, 17-year-old sister of Princess Elizabeth.

For some months now she has been coached in the carrying out of the various duties which serve to balance the position, prestige and security of the Royal Family.

She has been accompanied to flower shows and cattle shows, to hospital and charity bazaar, to regimental parades and gatherings of Welsh and Scottish folk.

Today she assumed her Royal burden alone. In the grey mist of a rainy afternoon, she walked out of Buckingham Palace to her car.

Behind, at the entrance to the Palace, stood her mother, Queen Elizabeth, waving good luck with a smile that was both proud and anxious. Alongside Margaret walked Princess Elizabeth.

They were deep in conversation as the car headed for London Airport, where Margaret took Field Marshal Montgomery's plane to Northern Ireland. It was not so long ago that Elizabeth herself became a full partner in the Royal Family, and she was apparently giving her sister good counsel.

In four days in Ulster, Princess Margaret will attend various functions on her own. The big event of the trip is the launching of a new liner. But even bigger than that to all England is the launching of a new Royal Lady—Princess Margaret.—United Press.

George Medal Award

London, Oct. 14.—The George Medal has been awarded to Mrs. Sybil Kishigawa, of Ipoh, Malaya, for services to the forces in Malaya during the Japanese occupation, to night's official London Gazette announced.—Reuter.

Jackie Paterson Seeks Injunction Against Boxing Control Board

London, Oct. 14.—A motion by Jackie Paterson, the Scottish boxer, against the British Boxing Board of Control for an injunction to restrain the Board from recognising any person other than Paterson as world and British Empire flyweight champion, came before Mr. Justice Rogers in the Chancery Division today.

On an offer by the Board to give Paterson a rehearing before its administrative awards, the motion stood over until Friday.

Paterson was deprived of his titles by the Board when he failed to weigh in for the world fight against Dado Marino, and in view of the fight between Marino and Rinty Wongah for the World Flyweight championship, arranged for Monday, October 20 in London, it is recognised that the sooner the matter of Paterson and the Board was settled once and for all, the better it would be for everyone.

Mr. Milner Holland, appearing for Paterson, said he admitted that he was subject to the regulations and control of the Board. He had been invited to attend a meeting to discuss the regulations of the Board, but when he got to the meeting he found that he was on trial for issue as to whether he had forfeited his British Empire title.—Reuter.

Indians Got Practice
Perth, Oct. 14.—Late today, members of the Indian team were happy at last to practice on a turf wicket. The spin bowlers were able to turn the ball up the hill which gave the batsmen no practice for real Australian wickets, but the outing allowed the players to get used to Australian light, and

M. Paul Ramadier, the French Prime Minister, presided at a special meeting tonight to deal with the transport strike. Tomorrow he will receive a delegation of workers from the nationalised gas and electricity company who are claiming the implementation of an 11 percent pay increase granted recently.

The Maritime Workers Union (affiliated to the Communist-led French Trades Union Congress) is expected to decide tonight on acceptance or rejection of the Government's counter-proposals to their demands for wage increases.

All personnel of the part-mutual betting system also went on strike today, causing the cancellation of a race meeting at the Englefield track. The races for tomorrow have been cancelled.

The Federal Bureau of the Railwaymen's Union is meeting tonight to consider action in support of their demand to benefit by the general 11 percent wage increase to workers last August, in addition to the increases granted after the rail strike in June.

The 30,000 Paris bus and Metro workers, who struck today, did so in defiance of an early morning wireless appeal by the Prime Minister "to do their duty as democrats and return to work."

The Grade Mobile, a semi-military force under police direction, posted armed, steel-helmeted guards today at the larger Metro stations and at the stations in the suburbs. The regular French police were on duty at its smaller stations.

The French Ministry of Public Works and Transport tonight issued a communiqué inviting "volunteer drivers who possess public transport driving licences, wherever their present residence is in France," to offer their services.

Travel expenses will be paid and the volunteers will receive 600 francs daily and allowances.—Reuter.

New Hope For Victims Of Heart Disease

Columbo, Oct. 14.—New hopes are stimulated for the hundreds of thousands of persons all over the world, especially for children, suffering from one of the worst forms of valvular disease of the heart.

A Ceylon doctor, already well-known here and abroad, read a paper at the meeting of the local branch of the British Medical Association and demonstrated "cases" in which it was shown that the puerile and scarred valves of the heart damaged by rheumatism and rheumatic fever which obstruct the flow of blood within the heart can be softened and thinned out by X-ray treatment.

His colleagues who have seen some of the cases before and after treatment bore testimony to the finding.

Further experiments, it was stated, were necessary to modify and standardise the measures already adopted so that the treatment can produce uniformly good results in all cases.—United Press.

Jackie Paterson Seeks Injunction Against Boxing Control Board

fielding gave them a mild taste of what the Australian wickets may be like after the rain.

Amir Elahi, was the most impressive bowler and if he learns to place his field correctly for the Australian wickets, he may have a successful tour.

Paterson was unable to swing and was handicapped by the wet conditions. Amarnath and Hazare who are able to move the ball in the air in India, were unable to do so here.

Sohoni, bowling slow medium pace offspinners on a turning wicket, is likely to be more useful than the usual style of medium pace he bowls in India.

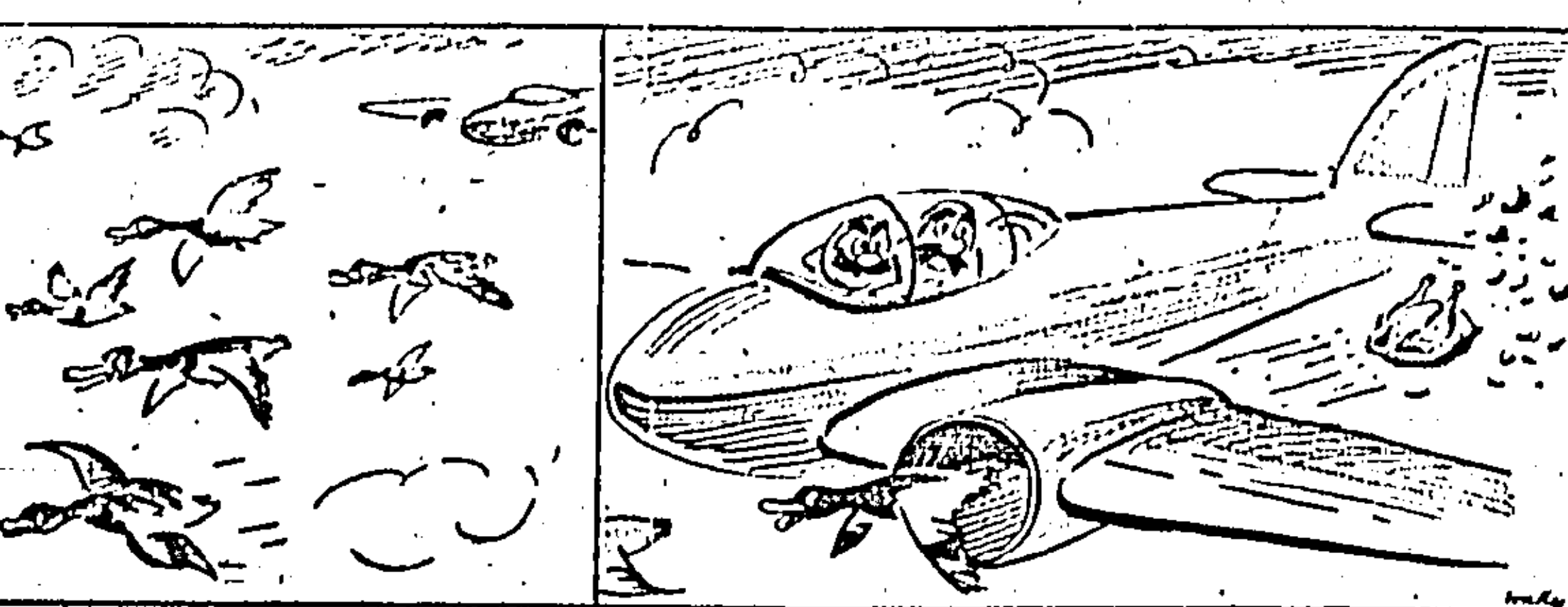
The batsmen found the conditions difficult, but on the whole, did not shape too badly. If they remember to play their natural game and no defensive play, they will make many good scores on the fast Australian wickets.—Reuter.

Cesarwiltch Callover

London, Oct. 14.—The final call-over on the Cesarwiltch, running at 2-1/4 miles at Newmarket tomorrow, was held at the Victoria Club here tonight.

The call-over was held at 8 to 1 on Ramponneau (Gordon Richards) Sea Lover (W. H. Carr) Firemaster (Eph Smith or Weston) Whiteway (W. Evans) Shining Penny (J. Doyle) Garter Club (W. Gilchrist) Mytholm (Douglas Smith) Boy Blue (A. Richardson) Gyxandros (J. Sims) Valand (P. Evans) High Beacon (J. Sirett) Stockbridge (D. Durr) Glenlivet (E. Pearce) Deep River (J. Dyson) Zanzibar (W. Christie) Troube (C. Orton) Castle Street (D. Robertson) Penton Star (E. G. Morgan) Parosol (R. Potter) Foxey (A. Canth) Fanny by Gaslight (W. Canth) Swell (E. Mercer)—20 probabilities.—Reuter.

DAB... AND FLOW



POSSIBILITY OF SOVIET TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST

London, Oct. 14.—Russia's support for a partition solution in Palestine, coming on top of the United States proposal for an international control force during the transition period, raises for the first time the practical possibility of Soviet troops being stationed in the Eastern Mediterranean, diplomatic observers said today.

OPPOSITION TO PERSIAN OIL DEAL

Teheran, Oct. 14.—Persian newspapers today forecast a possible minority opposition to the "legality" of the negotiations between Persia and the Soviet Union on the plans for a joint Soviet-Persian oil company to exploit the North Persian oilfields under the agreement signed in 1946 when the Red Army still occupied parts of Persia.

Commenting on the official announcement that the Prime Minister, Ghamam es Sultaneh, would submit a "detailed report" next week, to the Majlis, the papers said that the attitude of the Majlis depended on whether the report was made in secret or open session.

The minority may declare the negotiations "illegal and unbinding" in view of the "law of Mossadegh" of December 1944, the papers said.

This law, proposed by Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, leader of the Opposition, and accepted by the Majlis almost unanimously, stated that no Premier, acting Minister or Under-Secretary had the right to enter into negotiations with representatives of foreign governments or oil companies, nor sign any agreements concerning oil.

They might negotiate the sale of Persian oil provided they informed the Majlis of such negotiations. Punishment for offenders was from three to eight years' imprisonment.

The "Mossadegh law" was the legal basis of the Persian Government's refusal to grant Russia oil concessions in 1944, when Generalissimo Stalin's special envoy visited Teheran to seek concessions in North Persia.

Judicial circles of the Prime Minister's office, however, as well as Soviet officials, quarters, said today that there was a difference between a "concession" and a "joint company" and that as no agreement was signed between the Persian Prime Minister and M. Ivan Sadchikov, the Soviet Ambassador to Persia, the "Mossadegh law" did not apply.—Reuter.

The United States delegate, Mr. Herschel Johnson, stated in his speech last Saturday, in which he also proposed partition in Palestine, that to secure law and order in the transition period it might be necessary to establish a "special constabulary or a police force recruited on a volunteer basis by the United Nations."

If the Soviet Union, which is now committed to the support of some form of partition, agrees to assist in enforcing such a solution, it must be expected that Soviet citizens will volunteer for membership of the international force.

However hopeless might be the attempt of the Arab states to oppose the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, if this were supported by the two greatest powers in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, there can be no doubt that Arab opinion would only submit in the face of an irresistible force, and that some form of international army or police force would be a necessity.

Plane Down In Mid-Atlantic

London, Oct. 14.—A giant American flying boat, carrying a crew of seven and 62 passengers, today alighted without damage in the North Atlantic, taxied three kilometres to the weather ship and safely transferred its passengers.

Reuter reports from Gander, Newfoundland, said that the pilot was forced to come down 2,100 kilometres west of Elre after deciding that he might not be able to complete his journey before the fuel ran out.

The plane, belonging to the American International Airlines, was believed to be carrying the largest number of passengers ever taken at any one time on an Atlantic crossing. It left Shannon Airport in Elre late last night after stopping there on its way from Pool, Dorset.

The pilot, after deciding he would have to come down in the face of continuous headwinds, radioed a Canadian trans-Atlantic aircraft which guided him to the weather ship.

Many of the passengers were British emigrants bound for the United States and Canada.

The New York coastguards had earlier reported a lashing gale of great violence in the area and the weather ship had warned off rescuing aircraft by radio saying that the seas were too heavy to attempt an air rescue.—Reuter.

FARMER & WIFE FOUND SHOT

Bristol, Oct. 14.—A north Somerset farmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Samuel Wildmore Mitchell, were found shot dead in a farmyard at their home near here last night. Clipped in the arms of the dead man was a double-barrelled gun.

The bodies were discovered by their son, Samuel Mitchell, after shots had been heard.

The elder Mitchell had lived at Court Farm for some years, and was well-known at markets over a wide area. Neighbours said they appeared to be an ideally happy couple. There was no sign of a struggle.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST TSALDARIS

Moscow, Oct. 14.—Major General Ussal Ishtvan, one-time chief of Hungarian Intelligence and now prisoner of war in the Soviet Union, in a letter to Pravda today claimed that Greek Foreign Minister Constantinos Tsaldaris during war was an Axis spy.

General Ishtvan said in 1942 and 1943 he fed to the Germans and Italians through Hungarians full information on the disposition of Greek guerrillas and British land and sea forces in the Middle East.

In the first few months alone Tsaldaris received £1500 for giving information.—United Press.

by Walter

Juliana Takes Oath As Regent

The Hague, Oct. 14.—Crown Princess Juliana took the oath as Regent of the Netherlands in a short and sober ceremony today, after which the ancient Knight's Hall resounded with shouts of "Long Live the Regent."

The President of the Senate, Professor R. Kranenburg, led off the cheering, and was quickly followed by members of both Houses of Parliament, authorities and guests attending the ceremony.

In a clear voice, Princess Juliana read the oath after Prof. Kranenburg welcomed her in a short speech, in which he voiced the sincere wish of Parliament and the people that Queen Wilhelmina would soon recover.

The cheers inside the Knight's Hall were taken over a thousandfold by crowds who waited outside to see the Regent drive back to the Palace. The short procession of motor cars, escorted by Hussars on motor cycles, drove slowly back through the cheering crowds in the greyish light of the bleak autumn day.

Juliana wore a greenish-blue dress and her husband, Prince Bernard, was in the uniform of a general of the Dutch Army.

After her return to the Palace, the new Regent drove to the Queen's summer palace, where she received the credentials of the new Greek and Danish Ministers, her first act after her official taking-over of her mother's royal powers.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Christmas Cards and Small Packet Post for United Kingdom will close at General Post Office at 3 p.m. and Kowloon Central Post Office at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, October 18. This Mail is expected to arrive at the United Kingdom about December 10.

Christmas Cards in open covers bearing not more than five written words 5 cents. Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel post close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai and Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and Egypt (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekai & Hongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Manila, P.I. (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow and Tainan (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Thursday, October 16
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Saigon (Sea) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Amoy (Sea) 11 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila, P.I. (Sea) 3 p.m.
Parcels only for Canada via Vancouver (Sea) 3 p.m.
Hankow, Peking, Hothow & Tsamkong (Sea) 4 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy and Tainan (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Nanking & Shanghai (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekai & Hongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, October 17
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Sea) 9.30 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila, P.I. (Sea) 11 a.m.
Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcel Post for Canada) (Sea) 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

6. Studio: Children's Half Hour: 6.30. Film Memories: 7. Constant Lambert: "Horseshoe" Ballet: 7.15. B.B.C. Transcription Service: "Heather Mixture": 8. London Relay: World and Home News: 8.15. Studio: "But You Must": Classical Request Programme Presented by Marion Glover: 9.15. Instrumental: "Three Musketeers" by Alexandre Dumas. Episode 4: "The Diamond Stud": 10. London Relay: News: 10.10. Weather Report: 10.11. Vocal Selections from Puccini's Operas: 10.20. "Times of Not-So-Long-Ago" (For Dancing): 11. Close Down.

BBC PROGRAMME

Transmission of the BBC General Overseas Programmes which can be heard in Hongkong this evening: 6.30-10.30—Selection of Daily Life: 10.15—Grand Hotel Albert Sandler and the Palm Court Orchestra: 11.—The News: 11.10.—Home News From Britain: 11.15.—Tip-Top Times: Gerardo and his Orchestra: 12.—From Today's Papers: 12.10.—Interlude: 12.15.—Carole: Singing: 12.30.—"Green Fox" Dances from the "Pink Panther" film: 12.40.—"The Murderer Strikes Again": 13.—The News: 13.10.—Programme Announcements: 13.15.—London Forecast: 13.25.—Think Go These Things: 14.—Radio Newsreel (including a short commentary on the Cesarwiltch run at Newmarket): 14.15.—Music Hall: 15.15.—Programme Announcements: 15.20.—Forces' Favourites: 16.00.—The News: 16.10.—News Analysis: 16.15.—British Farmer: Talk by Ralph Wightman: 16.30.—17.—Scottish Half-Four.

ORIENTAL

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The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

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Answers

1. Ahmad Fand' Pasha. He became king in 1922 when England withdrew its protectorate. 2. Abraham Lincoln. 3. An eighth note. 4. Eating pork that is not thoroughly cooked. 5. Northwest. 6. The treating of diseases by the application of water.

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